# Galaxy. oleburn

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# The Middleburn Galaxy

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ERS pass North from New York ington, via Rutland and Burlington gton, via Rutland and Burlington inday, Wednesday, and Friday ington for New York, Tuesday ol Saturday. y, Dec. 17, 1849.

AND LAND OFFICE.

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Middlebury, Oct 1, 1849.

23:tf

## TRON AND STEEL. At the Old Stand!!

ing constantly on hand, a general assortment of Round and Square Rolled Iron and Cast Steel Norway Nat. Rods, Toe Cork Steel, 4-c. &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash. R. L. FULLER.

The subscriber has in Store, and intends keen-

Miscellamp.

Recollections of an American Tourist. THE FUR-TRAPPER.

BY CHARLES LANMAN.

The unique brotherhood of men to ter, trapping beaver. whom we now direct the attention of our And now all things are ready, and the gaws, and the fam readers have always depended upon the trapper has actually entered upon his win- The novelty of this v fur trade alone for their support, and as ter avocation. He has reconnoitered the and our trapper with the various fur companies of North Amer- valley in which he finds himself, and hav-

ficient intelligence to prosecute a more rehave transgressed in their earlier days .-They have what may be termed fixed hab-

the year with their families at the tranarvest time is the winter, they are neces- over his cabin, or perhaps an unmolested sarily men of iron constitutions, and fre- deer manifests his love of companionship quently endure the severest of hardships and privations. Understanding as they do the science of trapping and the use of weather cometh out of the north, and the a gun more thoroughly that the Indian, trapper begins to think that he has securthey eclipse him in the business of acquired such a supply of turs as will guarantee ing furs, and from their superior knowledge of the civilized world, limited though ing summer, and one by one he gathers his it be, they realize much greater profits, traps. The crack of his rifle is now heard and hence it is that they are not cay has more frequently echoing through the ted by the Indians, but also by the traders woods, for he cares not to obtain more Their manner of dressing is or anarily a- beaver skins even if he could, and he bout half civilized, their buck skin hunt- would obtain a sufficient number of mising shirts and fur caps, of their own man. cellaneous furs to render his assortment afacture, being almost as picturesque as complete. Heavy spring rains have set the blanket and plumes of the Indian him. in, the water courses are nearly released self. As to the animals which they make from their icy fetters, and on issuing from it their business to capture, it may be his cabin, after a night of conflicting mentioned that chiefest among them all is dreams, he finds that the neighboring the beaver, but a goodly portion of their stream has become unusually full. A sin income is derived from the furs and pel-tries of the martin, otter, muskrat, bear, He cuts down a suitable tree and builds fox, mink, lynx, wolverine, raccoon, wolf, him a canne, and in this does he stow a

It now behooves us to describe the life and with a light heart starts for his distant of the trapping fraternity somewhat more | home,

pairs of moccasins and coarse woollen cheered by the singing of birds. his wants; and sleeping at night upon his or whoop, his family hasten to the shore, skins, under a canopy of leaves. If exten- and he is at home! sive water courses lie within his range,

sive prairies, he obtains a pony, and, packing himself and plunder upon the animal, plays the part of an equestrian. dol When the first blast of December, accom- chand panied by a shower of snow, sweeps over the land, it finds our trapper snugly domi- In a fit of ciled in a log shanty at the mouth of the children int river where he proposes to spend the win-

ica have flourished and declined, so have ing ascertained the localities of the beathe trappers multiplied or decreased in ver, with their houses and dams, he forthnumbers. The French, who were the with manages to shoot a single male bea- He is troubled with a kind founders of the fur trade on the continent, ver, and having obtained from his glanduestablished themselves here in 1606, and lous pouch a substance called castoreum, the trapping fraternity may therefore claim he mixes it with a number of aromatics, the honor of having existed nearly two centuries and a half. To estimate the with a suitable bait and proceeds to set his in the wilderness, and spending the reprecise number of individuals composing traps. As the senses of the beaver are mainder of the summer after the manner this class at the present time, would be an exceedingly keen, the business of the of the idle and dissipated. But the frost impossibility, occopying as they do a section of country extending from the Pacific Country extending from the Pacific Country to Hard the forest almost with the silence of a ghost, but, By the laws of our country they have ever been looked upon as aliens from the commonwealth of civilization, and by the Indian tribes as trespassers upon their natural and inherited privileges. The blood ted, begins at the mouth of the river, and of the white man, though frequently con- with our friend will only cease when he siderably adulterated, invariably runs has reached the fountain head, or the sea-through their veins, and the great majority trace their origin to a French, Scottish, coldest of winds may blow and the woods or Irish ancestry, it being an established may be completely blocked with snow, but and singular fact that trappers of pure A. the trapper has mounted his snow-shoes, merican blood are exceedingly rare. and day after day does he re-visit and re-Those of the far north commonly have the dark eyes and hair of the Canadian when far removed from his shanty, (which Frenchman, and those of the south-west may be the case more than half the time,) the flaxen hair and broad brogue of the he digs himself a hole in some sheltered Scotchman or Irishman. The motives snow bank and wrapped up in his blanket generally found to have influenced them in by the side of his solitary fire spends a entering upon their peculiar life are of strangely comfortable night. When not course exceedingly various, but among the engaged with his traps, he spends his time more common ones may be mentioned a in drying and dressing his turs, or, as fandeeply rooted love for the works of Nature cy may dictate, he shoulders his gun and in their primeval luxuriance, want of suf. starts out for the purpose of capturing a deer, a bear, or some of the beasts which pectable business, and a desire to keep are wont to how him to sleep at the midout of the way of certain laws which they night hour. Wild game, as a matter of course, constitutes his principal food, but They are usually men with families, their he is particularly partial to the trail of his wives being pure Indian, and their chil- favorite beaver. The only human beings dren, as a matter of course, half breeds. with whom he has any social intercourse during the long winter, are the poor wanitations, but they are rude log cabins, loca- dering Indians, who chance to visit him in ted on the extreme frontiers of the civi- his cabin; and at such times many are the I zed world. In religiou, as a class, they wild adventures and strange legends which are behind their zed brethren of the wilderness, and their knowledge of books is fire of the trapper. And he now enjoys Fond Du Lac, Wis.

Quite limited. Generally speaking they to perfection the companionship of his dogs. Companions, it is true, of another through the solitude of the forests and sort sometimes gather around his lonely F. will practice in all the Course in the prairies, and the remaining three months habitation to relieve his solitude, for the ing posts of the fur companies. As their from the huge pine branch that reaches

snowy owl hoots and screams at night, elk, and deer, and the robes of the huge way his furs and all his other plunder, and seizing his paddle, he jumps into his seat

minutely, and in doing this we shall give The rains are over and gone, and alan illustrative sketch of the career of a though our voyager has been ten days upsingle individual, describing his departure on the water, he has yet at least a thou from home, his sojourn in the wilderness, sand additional miles to rravel. Rapids his return home, and his manner of spend- without number are to be passed, many laborious portage must be made around It is a bright October morning, and aout the threshold of the trapper's cabin must clapse before he can moor his little there is unusual stir. While the trapper himself is busily engaged in examining Day follows day, and his course is onward. and putting in order his traps; packing All along his route the forest trees are away his powder and lead, with a number bursting their buds and decking themof good flints, giving the lock of his old selves with the livery of the vernal season. rife a thorough oiling, and sharpening his while the grasses and flowers of the praiknives, his wife is stowing away in his ries are striving to overreach each other knapsack a few simple cooking utensils, a as they loom into the pleasant sunshine. small bag of tea and a little sugar, several And then the heart of our voyager is ocks, and a goodly quantity of the sinewy night comes, and he has lain himself down materials used in making snow shoes - by his watch fire on the shore, in some lit-The fact that our friend is about to leave the cove, he is fulled to sleep by the murhis family for almost a year, makes him muring music of the stream. If, on a particularly kind to those about him; and, pleasant day when he is fatigued, he hapby way of manifesting his feelings, he pens upon an Indian encampment and gives into his wife's possession what little finds that an extensive ball-play or an Inspare money he may have left in his pock- dian horse-race, or any important mediet out of his earnings of the previous year, cine ceremony is about to occur, he tarand allows his children to make as much ries there for a few hours, and then, if his noise as they please, even refraining from mind dwells upon the grotesque and lacghscolding them when they kick and abuse able scenes he has witnessed, he resumes his favorite hunting dogs. All things be- his voyage in a more cheerful mood. Day ing ready, night comes and the trapper follows day, and the stream upon which he permits himself to enjoy another sleep in is now floating is broad and deep, and the midst of his household, but long before sweeps on ward as if rejoicing with pride the break of day he has whistled to his for having triumphed over the obstacles dogs, and with his knapsack on his back, of the wilderness, and is rapidly approachhas taken his departure for a stream that ing the fields and the abodes of civilizarises among the Rocky Mountains. If his tion. It is now the close of a day in the course lies through a forest land, he con- leafy mouth of June, and our voyager is inues to travel on foot, taking his own gliding noiselessly into the quiet cove beeisure, killing sufficient game to satisfy side his cabin, and uttering a loud whistle

The summer time, in the opinion of our he purchases a canoe of some wandering trapper friend, is the season for unalloyed Indians and plays the part of a navigator; enjoyment, for it is then he gives himself

ost for a few hundred equivalent in mer-If independently accordingly .his wife and akes them upon a visit to r village or city, where he more domiciliated in theil of inactivity then follows, a becomes as restless as a fish palm, and away he goes out upon bonizing tour among the hangers on a the trading establishments, recounting to

## MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States to both Houses of the THIRTY-FIRST Congress, December, 1849.

w-citizens of the Senate and House Representatives :-Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Con-gress of the United States again assembles, to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth. Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to poster-

We are at peace with all the nations the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them. During the past year, we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet, the Almighty bas at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, recated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nation that we have been able to maintain, amids all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent powers,

ions with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and tion acts, but other foreign ports, will (under our existing laws) after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with eargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imports and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the ame advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the Brit ish Parlament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to

A slight interruption of diplomatic inter course, which occurred between this government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our minister there has been received. It is therefore unnecessary to refer, now, to the circumstances which le to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the

strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the dis charge of the Executive duties, I was apprized that a war-steamer, belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Nav. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the King-dom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention, on our part, might be viewed as a violation of neutral obmight be viewed as a violation of neutral ob-ligations, incurred by the treaty with Den-mark, and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I di-rected that no further aid should be render-ed by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empir accredited to this Government, of my deter-mination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire, is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the Constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of of fice, that, in disputes between conflicting for eign governments, it is our interest, not less our duty, to remain strictly neutral, l shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly re-garded by the belligerent powers interested

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor, in August, 1848, and has, for a long time, been in attendance, at Frankfort-on-the-Main; and although a Minister, ap-pointed to represent that Empire, was re-ceived and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire bas been definitively constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remain-334 and if he finds it necessary to cross exten- up to the gratification of all his desires - | ed there several months in the expectation

his furs and peltries at that a union of the German States, under one constitution or form of governments might, at length, be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be, permanently, established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic elations are maintained with her, there can no necessity for the continuance of the on to Frankfort. I have, therefore, remied Mr. Donelson, and directed the arferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprized that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, and against a foreign country and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain ; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the aw of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Execu-

tive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly, extried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been ab-ducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to un-dergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. would respectfully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, pro-vided in any act of Congress. The expedi-ency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your conideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have

recently distracted Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathised with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary in-to the family of nations. For this purpose, I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize her independence, in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful in tervention of Russia, in the con guished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free. Our claims upon Portugal have been, du-

ring the past year, prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to pro eure their adjustment. Our late Charge d' Affaires at Lisbon, the Hon. George W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indem-nity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge 'JAffaires at that court will, also, bring to the prosecutions of these claims, ability and zeal. evolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal, in past times, has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say, it is a matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The emission of Portugal to do jus-tice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious, that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism

ay suggest. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Indian States, we still maintain our ac-

customed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our Charge d'Affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my pre-decessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States, that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had been furnished by the late administration, until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things, at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if, in his judgment, sufficiently stable; or if not, to await further events. Since that period. Rome has undergone another revolution and he abides the establishment of a government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it. With the republic of Mexico, it is our

true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observence of the treaty. and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 5th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a protocol, signed at Queretare on the 30th of May, 1848, by the commission-

ers of the United States and the minister of foreign uffairs of the Mexican governhaving been a subject of cor dence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen ob stacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by the trea-try, and was there joined by the Commis-sioner on the part of Mexico. They en-tered upon their duties; and at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the sur-vey. The expenses incident to the organization of the Commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a fur-ther sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great frontier ature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensable that a liberal provisio should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recom-

mend this subject to your attention, In the adjustment of the claims of the American citizens on Mexico, provided for by the late trenty, the employment of coun-sel, on the part of government, may be-come important for the purpose of assisting the commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early consideratio

of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the government of New Grenada for transporting the mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our Postal convention with that republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been directed to make such representations to the government of New Grenada, as will, it is boord, lead to: prompt removal of the cause of complaint

The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress, the rights of some of our citizens resident or trading there have been violated. The restoration of order will afford the Venezuelan government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances and others of longer standing, which our representatives at Caraccas have, hitherto, ineffectually urged upon the attention of that government

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled enpidity with which the inhabitants of Calforma, especially, are increasing in num bers, have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between these countries and our possessions in that quar-ter, particularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually adrantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this government should do everything in its nower to foster and strengthen its relation with these states, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cor-

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American states. The United States stand as the great American power to which, as their natura ally and friend, they will always he disposed, first, to look for mediation and assist ance, in the event of any collisi in between them and any European nation. As such, we may often kindly mediate in their hehalf, without entangling ourselves in for eign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil, providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that government, and will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.
Your attention is carnestly invited to an

amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied, that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penaltics of our laws by means of sea letters. sels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the Consul, instead of re-turning to the United States for a new register, proceed, at once, to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining car-goes of slaves. Much additional informaion, of the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American ri izen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a new register, before permitting her to pro-ceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws, which might have a tendency to finpede the free transfer of property a vessels between our citizens, or the fee pavigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when en ployed in law ful commerce, should be self and cautions lul commerce, should be sell and cautions.

ly considered; but I vuet that you: wisdom will devise a sechod by which our general policy, in this respect, may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of sea letters, in the outmor indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prosected of the recommendation.

pect of the re union of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have senarately negotiated with some of them tre ties of amity and commerce, which will be

laid before the senate.

A contract having been concluded with the state of Nicarauga, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal,

through the territory of that state, to contect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfeet the work. All other nations me invited by the state of Nicaragua to enter Into the same stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such ar-rangement, will be the protection of this great inter-occurse communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize us advantages. All states, entering into such a treaty, will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of the same tolis.

The work, if constructed under these guarantees, will become a band of peace, ustend of a subject of contension and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we' have no reason to suppose that a proposi-tion so fire and honorable will be of passed by any.) the energies of their people and ours will cooperate in promoting the suc-cess of the enterprise. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly projected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua, for its construction, desire no assistance from this Government beyond its protection; and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extend-ed to them.—Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, o entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a carat, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual

exploration of the route.

Should such a work be constructed, und fer the common protection of all sations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither ust nor expedient that any great maritime rate should command the communication. The territory through which the cared a ay he opened ought to be freed from the claims of any loreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so enurrollng an influence over the commerce of the world, or to observed a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses

The routes across the Isthmas at Tes hunnsepec and Panama, are also worshy of our serious consideration They did not fail to engage the attention of my prede-cessor. The negotiator of the freaty of Gundalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit neroes the Isthmos of Tehnantepee. The Mexican government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guassemileo river to Tehuantepee, I shail not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a rea sable toll to the owners of the ment, who would, doubtless, be well contenied with that compensation and the guarantees of the maritime States of the world, in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guarantees would do more to seen e the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico, than any other reasonable consideration that could be of-fered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she would not heritate to yield her aid, in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed milroad across the Isthmus at Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guarantees the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenada over that territory, "with a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrup-ted or embarraseed during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every ; rac icable rouse across the lathmus, which connects North and South America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may indoze them to complete; and I con-sider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse

with our possessions on the Pacific.

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens, who have repaired to hat remote quarter, in christianizing the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and want : and the use made by our numerous what-ships of the herbors of the islands - places of resort for obtaining refresheeithe and repairs, all combine to resort their destiny peculiarly interstine to us. It is our duty to excutacy the authorities of these islands in the re, but to improve and these islands in the set wis to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable shows for the difficulties inseparable from the task. We desire that the arable from the task. We desire that the islands pay maintain their independence, and their other nations should concue with us in all sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the demoion of any other power. The principal commercial states have in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that not one of them will attempt to interpose shstarles to the entire independence of the

The receipts into the treasury for the firecal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were, in cash, 6-rty-eight million-eight hundred and thirty-thousand ninety-seven dellars and fifty cents, (\$48,830,097,50,) and in treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (\$10.833,000.) making an aggregate of Sity-nine millions six hundred and sixty-three thousand ninety-aven dollars and fifty cents, (59,663,097,50.) and the expenditures, for the same time were, in cash, forty-six millions seven handred and ninery-eight thousand six bandeed and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, [816,798,667,82.] and in transity flores funded, text or more cight to pared and